

## Malaria Di Guerra

In the mid-1950s, with planning and funding from the United States, Mexico embarked on an ambitious campaign to eradicate malaria, which was widespread and persistent. This new history explores the politics of that campaign. Marcos Cueto describes the international basis of the program, its national organization in Mexico, its local implementation by health practitioners and workers, and its reception among the population. Drawing on archives in the United States, Mexico, and Switzerland, he highlights the militant Cold War rhetoric of the founders and analyzes the mixed motives of participants at all levels. Following the story through the dwindling campaign in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Cueto raises questions relevant to today's international health campaigns against malaria, AIDS, and tuberculosis.

Mercurio. Mensile di politica, arte, scienze. Così recitava il frontespizio della rivista fondata nel 1944 da Alba de Céspedes, una delle esperienze più significative del dibattito politico e letterario della Roma liberata, che vide generazioni diverse di intellettuali antifascisti impegnati nel progetto di una nuova cultura e di una nuova società democratica e civile. Sulle sue pagine si avvicendarono grandi firme del mondo politico, intellettuale, letterario, artistico, musicale, cinematografico, teatrale e scientifico: Sforza, Parri, Moravia, Alvaro, Aleramo, Banti, Ginzburg, Montale, Ungaretti, Masino, Mila, Vittorini, ma anche Sartre, Hemingway e Mistral. E un giovanissimo

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Camilleri. L'intreccio delle loro esperienze individuali e collettive, delle pulsioni etiche e civili, dei percorsi conoscitivi ed esistenziali, diede vita a un progetto attento al pubblico, che fu eclettico, attuale ma, prima ancora, morale. Il lavoro di ricostruzione di questa storia, reso possibile grazie alla consultazione di inedita documentazione conservata nell'Archivio de Céspedes, non solo mette in luce la forte presenza dell'intellettualità femminile ma, anche grazie alla accurata redazione degli indici completi, ci restituisce una sorta di diario collettivo di una stagione di speranze.

At the outset of the twentieth century, malaria was Italy's major public health problem. It was the cause of low productivity, poverty, and economic backwardness, while it also stunted literacy, limited political participation, and undermined the army. In this book Frank Snowden recounts how Italy became the world center for the development of malariology as a medical discipline and launched the first national campaign to eradicate the disease. Snowden traces the early advances, the setbacks of world wars and Fascist dictatorship, and the final victory against malaria after World War II. He shows how the medical and teaching professions helped educate people in their own self-defense and in the process expanded trade unionism, women's consciousness, and civil liberties. He also discusses the antimalarial effort under Mussolini's regime and reveals the shocking details of the German army's intentional release of malaria among Italian civilians—the first and only known example of bioterror in twentieth-century Europe. Comprehensive and enlightening, this history offers important lessons

## Read Online Malaria Di Guerra

for today's global malaria emergency.

Includes section, "Recent book acquisitions" (varies: Recent United States publications) formerly published separately by the U.S. Army Medical Library. This book was originally conceived at a conference at the University of Turin in Italy. The conference was organized to examine the so-called "Malaria Hypothesis", that is to say, the higher fitness of t- lassemia heterozygotes in a malarial environment, and to pay tribute to the proponent of that hypothesis, J.B.S. Haldane. Contributors to this book examine certain genetic and evolutionary aspects of malaria which is a major killer of human populations, especially in Africa and Asia. There were attempts to discredit Haldane's contribution from two directions: (a) it has been suggested that the "Malaria Hypothesis" was known long before Haldane and that there was nothing original about his idea (Lederberg 1999), and that (b) the hypothesis of heterozygote superiority was first suggested by the Italian biologist Giuseppe Montalenti who communicated his idea to Haldane (Allison 2004). Surely, both c- not be right. In fact, the evidence presented in this book clearly indicates that both are wrong. Haldane's malaria hypothesis has stimulated a great deal of research on the genetic, evolutionary and epidemiological aspects of malaria d- ing the last 50 years. It has opened up a whole new chapter in the study of infectious diseases.

It deserves serious consideration. For helpful discussions we thank Lucio Luzzatto, Alberto Piazza, Guido Modiano and David Roberts.

"Collection of incunabula and early medical prints in the library of the Surgeon-general's office, U.S. Army": Ser. 3, v. 10, p. 1415-1436.

Consists of reprints of articles from various journals.

A malária participou ativamente do processo de colonização portuguesa, esteve presente de forma endêmica nos séculos iniciais da domesticação da terra "selvagem". Recebeu denominações diferentes, para os espanhóis seria "calentura", "sezões", "terçãs", para os portugueses a "quartãs" e "maleitas" e "febre palustre" para os italianos. No início século XX no Brasil, a malária ocupava quase todo território brasileiro vitimando uma parcela significativa da população, no entanto, ainda não estava altura do protagonismo negativo da febre amarela, a grande vilã das três primeiras décadas. Esse cenário muda radicalmente na década de 1930 quando o mundo mais uma vez se preparava para um novo conflito bélico. Período que coincide com início da guerra entre os homens e os mosquitos no contexto nacional.

Dalla peste del Trecento all'Aids, alla Sars e alle altre patologie del nostro tempo, il maggior storico della medicina in Italia racconta come siamo giunti a trattare le malattie dal primitivo empirismo medico fino alle odierne tecnologie, come sono cambiati i luoghi di cura dagli antichi alberghi ai moderni ospedali, come si è modificato il rapporto medico-paziente e medico-società, come i vari modelli di medicina hanno prodotto nei

## Read Online Malaria Di Guerra

secoli benefici o pericoli, inerzia o sviluppo, stagnazione o progresso. La storia della lotta contro le malattie e delle armi messe in campo a difesa della salute si intreccia con le idee e le culture delle società occidentali in continua trasformazione.

O governo JK (1956-1961) é comumente retratado pela historiografia mais ortodoxa pelo ponto de vista do desenvolvimento econômico e de infra-estrutura. Sem desconsiderar esse aspecto, o historiador Renato da Silva recontou o período pelo viés da saúde pública – principalmente o combate à malária no Norte e Nordeste do país. A guerra entre os homens e os mosquitos (Volume 1): a história das ações de combate e controle da malária no Brasil é um apanhado profundo e meticuloso sobre todos os aspectos que envolviam as políticas sanitárias da época, muito influenciadas por ideal de progresso e a necessidade de fazer parte do time das nações ricas.

The Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies is a two-volume reference book containing some 600 entries on all aspects of Italian literary culture. It includes analytical essays on authors and works, from the most important figures of Italian literature to little known authors and works that are influential to the field. The Encyclopedia is distinguished by substantial articles on critics, themes, genres, schools, historical surveys, and other topics related to the overall subject of Italian literary studies. The Encyclopedia also includes writers and subjects of contemporary interest, such as those relating to journalism, film, media, children's literature, food and vernacular literatures. Entries consist of an essay on the topic and a bibliographic portion listing works for further

## Read Online Malaria Di Guerra

reading, and, in the case of entries on individuals, a brief biographical paragraph and list of works by the person. It will be useful to people without specialized knowledge of Italian literature as well as to scholars.

Texts of literary criticism on 100 chosen Italian novels, in part already published with the same title in 1986 in the weekly journal L'Europeo.

Disenthraling Ourselves portrays contemporary Israel in a process of transition. Jewish-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli communities share a nation-state divided by the separate truths of its conflicting fundamental narratives. This book considers ways of converting those separate and antagonistic narratives from fuel for conflict to seeds of change. Its purpose is to undo the convenient coherence of collective memory and master narratives through fostering a capacious moral imagination able to apprehend diverse, even contentious, stories and truths. Contemporary Israel functions as a case study in an in-depth and interdisciplinary exploration of conflict resolution, viewing Jewish-Israeli and Palestinian-Israeli docpostwar Italian and European cinema it is much less known--especially outside of Italy--that such success has much to do with the writings of his fifteen-year collaborator and scriptwriter, Ennio Flaiano (1910-72), journalist, novelist, dramatist, and theater and film critic. This book identifies the ways in which Flaiano's distinctive travel diary--satirically registering the transformative journey

## Read Online Malaria Di Guerra

from provincial Italian to global citizen--captured and shaped the changing tastes of an entire generation of Italians on the film set, in the newspaper office, and on the street. The book highlights Flaiano's uneven yet steadily developing anticolonialist stance, his emerging postmodern autobiography, and his interrogation of notions of regional, national and cultural superiority. Marisa S. Trubiano is Assistant Professor of Italian at Montclair State University.

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